WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Founded December 19, 1857 SEPTEMBER 1976

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

★STALKING WILD RICE, OTHER GOODIES, IN WATERLOO★

With fall color coming soon, I thought I would describe a favorite ride which some of you might wish to take in early October.

It centers on the Waterloo Recreation Area just west of Chelsea. Waterloo is quite beautiful in normal seasons with its many junipers, tamarack and hardwoods, but when the leaves turn to orange and red it is truly fabulous.

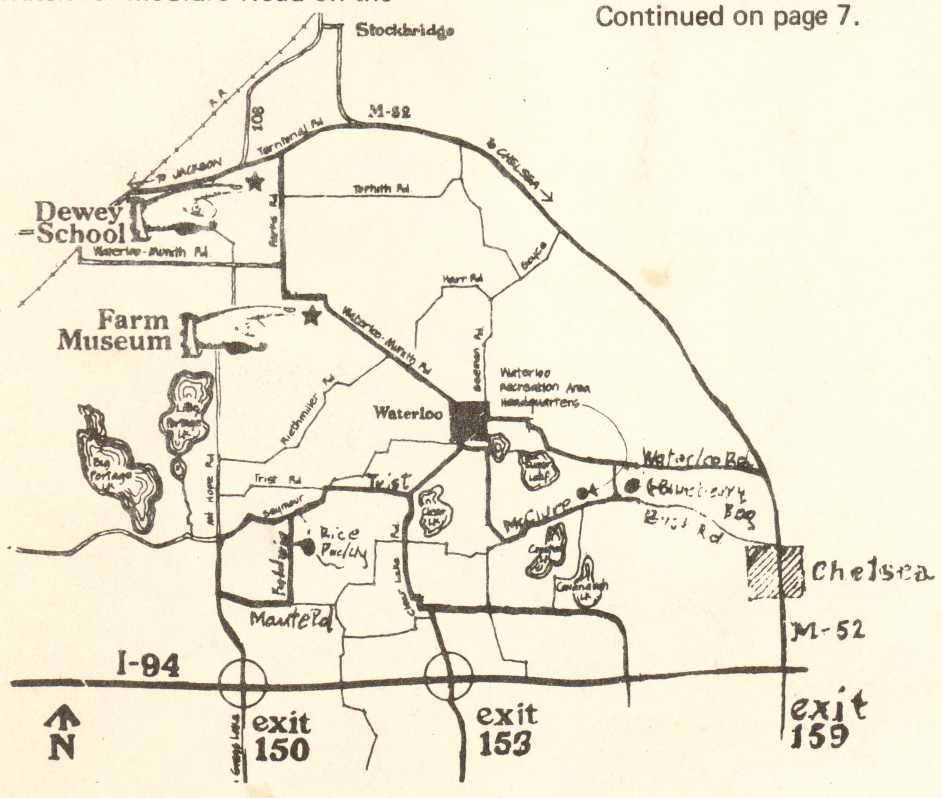
Take I-94 to Chelsea exit 159. Turn left on M-52, go through Chelsea and approximately two miles north of Chelsea turn left onto Waterloo Road.

The terrain is hilly and wooded. The road winds and dips past small ponds and lakes. Watch for McClure Road on the left. There is a very fine old brick farm house on the right. I have noted a blueberry bog at the corner of Bush and McClure Roads on the map. There is a pull out here, and if you walk down the lane and through an old gravel pit you will see the bog on your left. It is not more than a hundred yards from Bush Road. It is on state land and you can pick all the berries you want in season... late July and August.

Continuing on Waterloo Rd. you will soon pass Sugar Loaf Lake and Winnewana Impoundment. Watch for the beautiful old brick farm home with the ornate trim at the corner of Waterloo and Roe Roads.

Within a mile or two is the village of Waterloo with its grist mill and pond. The mill was built in

Continued on page 7.



FORMER DIRECTOR TO SHOW LONG ISLAND PARK MUSEUM AT SEPTEMBER MEETING

Robert Gamble, executive director of the Washtenaw County Parks and Recreation Department, will speak and show slides of the museum he previously operated on Long Island, at the WCHS meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 23.

Gamble was previously in charge of parks and recreation in Nassau County on Long Island. There historic buildings were moved to a central park at Old Bethpage to preserve them.

The meeting will be in Liberty Hall in Ann Arbor Federal Savings and Loan, Liberty at Division Sts., Ann Arbor.

WCHS OFFICERS, DIRECTORS ELECTED: MISS EBERBACH RESIGNS AFTER LONG SERVICE

The WCHS Board of Directors has accepted with regret the resignation of long-time board member Linda Eberbach. Paul R. Kempf has been named to succeed her.

Thomas F. Lacy was re-elected president at the annual meeting in June. Stuart Thayer is vice-president, Ethelyn Morton, secretary, and Hazel Proctor, treasurer.

Other board members are Dorothy Ouradnik of Ann Arbor, Dan Lirones of Saline and Harold Jones of Chelsea. David Pollock of Ann Arbor will fill out the term of Frank Wilhelme who resigned.

Miss Eberbach, who was re-elected to the board in June, worked as museum committee chairman for many years. Another special project was the establishment of the Washtenaw County Historic District Commission.

★ CAME LONG AFTER WAR ★

WASHTENAW'S REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

By Alice Ziegler

During the American Revolution Michigan was enemy territory. The map was blank except for Detroit, Michilimackinac and Fort St. Joseph which were Canadian outposts garrisoned by the British.

British and Indian raiding parties from Detroit harassed frontier settlers in Kentucky and elsewhere and British Lt. Governor Henry Hamilton was known as "the hair buyer" because the Indians brought scalps to Detroit for rewards,

The present Washtenaw County was inhabited only by Indians during the war. The first white settlers didn't come until 1823, long after the shots at Lexington in 1775.

In spite of all that there is evidence that a surprising number of American Revolutionary veterans lived in the county at least for a while. Thirty-three names have been reported although there is some question about two or three. Some moved on, some stayed. The graves of several can still be found.

Even teen-aged Revolutionary soldiers were "senior citizens" by the time they came and they generally accompanied restless children seeking better land on the frontier.

Since this talk was given in May another Revolutionary soldier was discovered by Foster Fletcher, Ypsilanti city historian. He is Capt. Salmon Champion who came to Ypsilanti in 1827 with his youngest son, Salmon, Jr., a farmer. He died in 1839 at age 80 and is buried in Highland Cemetery.

They generally moved here from New York state, although they may have been born in New England, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

The longest lived local Revolutionary veteran was David Davis who died at 104 according to the Ann Arbor "Local News and Advertiser of Nov. 30, 1858. Born in Morristown, N. J., in 1754, he enlisted in the Continental Army but was appointed a teamster because he owned several fine horses.

He is one of several local Revolutionary veterans only recently discovered by Marguerite Lambert, registrar of the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who has searched early Ann Arbor newspapers and census records.

In addition to David Davis and Elijah Drake, Mrs. Lambert found Nathan Baxter, Deliverance Slawson, William Turner and Deacon John Wheeler.

Baxter was listed as a Revolutionary pensioner who died here in 1844 at age 82 according to "The Signal of Liberty."

"The Washtenaw Whig" said Slawson was one of the few surviving heroes of the Revolution when he died Aug. 19, 1850. The paper listed him as 96 but the Ann Arbor township census had him as 90 and born in New York.

"The Michigan Argus" listed Turner as a Revolutionary soldier who died Feb. 21, 1837, in Northfield township of consumption. "The True Democrat" reported the death of Deacon Wheeler on Feb. 13, 1846, in Sylvan township at age 82 and identified him as a Revolutionary hero.

The DAR has been searching for local Revolutionary soldiers since the early 1900's and most of the available information comes from DAR files in the Michigan Historical Collections in the U-M Bentley Library or the Ypsilanti Museum. Other information sources include published government pension records and genealogies.

There is surprisingly little in local histories. Chapman's county history of 1881 mentions that William Gregory of Saline addressed the Pioneer Society 100 years ago on "Monuments Over the Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers."

He confined himself to Saline township, however. In the report of his talk in the "Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant" for March 3, 1876, he said there were four soldiers in the Saline area and spoke only of three.

They are Archibald Armstrong, Dr. Francis Smith and Timothy Cruttenden. I believe they are the only ones identified in Chapman as local Revolutionary soldiers.

Armstrong reportedly drummed the death march of Major Andre, who was Benedict Arnold's British contact in the act of treason, and helped sound the victory salute at Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, according to Gregory.

A comparatively modern marker in the old part of Oakwood Cemetery, Saline, says he rests "in an unknown grave near this spot." Dates on the marker are 1765-1847. Information from Gregory suggests he was born in 1753, while pension information would make it 1749.

This points up a problem in research on Revolutionary soldiers. There were a surprising number of unrelated individuals with the same name in those days, including several Archibald Armstrongs in the war.

Also in Oakwood is Samuel Waldron who served as a substitute for his brother, Francis, in the New Jersey Continental line. He took up 160 acres of land in Pittsfield township and apparently married Rosanna, who lies beside him, in October 1835.

When he died three years later he had only 40 acres which had to be sold to settle the estate. The inventory apparently lists all his

worldly possessions including "four bushels of poor wheat and one yoak of three-year old steers."

Timothy Cruttenden who with his brother braved icy blasts on Lake Champlain to seek out a sheltered campsite for their comrades on the march to the siege of Quebec is in Oakhill Cemetery on Saline-Macon Rd.

He was born in Guilford, Conn., and was in skirmishes at Saratoga, Bemis Heights, Stillwater and Ft. Edward and at the capture of Burgoyne.

The calendar in use when George Washington was born said Feb. 11, not the 22nd. Similarly, Timothy Cruttenden's monument says he was born Jan. 28, 1747 O. S. (Old Style). Today's calendar makes the two birth dates 11 days later.

A grandson, William Harrison Crittenden (the spelling was changed) helped capture Jefferson Davis in the Civil War. The same grandson was present when the DAR marked the grave in 1913. Some of his grandchildren still live in the area.

Dr. Francis Smith, who was a 16-year-old enlistee in the battle of Newport, R. I., came to Michigan in 1836 and died three years later. He is in the Benton Burying Ground on Case Rd. a short way off US-12 west of Saline.

During the Revolution, Sarah Vreeland, 17, saw her aged and bed-ridden grandfather shot before her eyes by a British officer. After that she ran several miles through brush and woods to warn American forces bivouacked on the Hackensack River that Hessian troups were camped on a corner of her father's farm.

The Americans routed the enemy. One of the American soldiers, Ensign John Terhune, and Sarah were later married and came to Michigan. (Their descendants include Gurnsey Earl and his sister, Flossa, both of Ann Arbor. She is regent of the local DAR.)

John and Sarah are buried side by side in the remnant of a pioneer cemetery off Packard Rd. near US-23. A bayonet scar was still visible on his chest when he died according to the Michigan Argus of Jan. 17, 1839. The only other identifiable grave is of Emily Whitmore, reported to be the first white person to be buried in the county.

In 1955 the DAR went to court to prevent the cemetery being abandoned. Today the stone wall, erected in 1939 around the three graves, can be seen above Terhune St. in Forestebrooke subdivision back of the home of Police Capt. Robert Conn, Jr.

While the city mows it, Capt. Conn and his wife weed, feed and trim it like their own lawn. The only public access however is from Packard down a lane west of the Detroit Edison substation.

Two other Revolutionary soldiers originally buried there were moved to Forest Hill Cemetery in Ann Arbor. They are Josiah Cutler and Benjamin Woodruff.

Cutler lived at Cobblestone Farm with his daughter and son-in-law, Hemon Ticknor. His regulation Army stone on the Ticknor lot is inscribed "A Patriot of the Revolution."

Some have thought that this Woodruff was the founder of Woodruff's Grove, the first settlement in the county in 1823 near the present Ypsilanti, but it was a different Benjamin.

The soldier in Forest Hill, a drummer and sergeant, didn't come here until 1836 from Ithaca, N. Y., with his son, Benjamin. The Grove founder, called Major, came in 1823 from Ohio and died in 1835. While he is said to have been a Revolutionary veteran, the service record cited seems to be that of the Forest Hill Benjamin, suggesting confusion between the two.

(The DAR Patriot Index also lists two other Revolutionary Benjamin Woodruffs who died in 1782 and 1822, respectively.)

The Grove founder declared bankruptcy in January 1835 and died before September of that year.

The Forest Hill Benjamin was from Morristown, N. J., and served through the war with the New Jersey militia. Morristown Presbyterian Church records put his name in italics to indicate he was a "half-way" member while his second wife, Patience, was a "full" member.

Woodruff genealogical records of Bentley explain that the name Woodruff is derived from "wood reeve" just as "sheriff" is derived from "shire reeve". A wood reeve was in charge of a woodland so many persons throughout England might bear the same name with no relationship.

According to a notation in an old Woodruff family Bible published in 1593 the Forest Hill Benjamin was born at high noon on Nov. 26, 1744. He lived to be 93.

If cowboys and Indians, town meetings and the Fourth of July are American, David Depue who rests in Highland Cemetery, Ypsilanti, might be said to have been an "all-American boy".

The British fleet was deprived of a lot of beefsteak when David Depue and his American comrades cownapped 400-500 cattle the British had corralled and drove them into "other hands".

He helped cownap 400-500 cattle the British had corralled to feed the fleet off shore at South Amboy, N. J., and drove them toward Philadelphia into "other hands". In 1778 he was sent to the Delaware frontier to protect the inhabitants from Indians. (He also fought with Washington at the Battle of Germantown from daylight to 3 p.m. after a forced march of 70 miles.)

Town meetings were held in the hostelry he kept at Romulus, N. Y., for 43 years. He died on July 4, 1843, while visiting a daughter, Letitia Martin, in Ypsilanti.

Another daughter married Enoch Terhune, son of John.

A grandson David Depue was active in the Washtenaw Pioneer Society and is pictured in the Chapman history.

A granddaughter married Dr. Flemon Drake whose father, Elijah Drake was a Revolutionary veteran and lived with the Flemon Drakes here and later in Royal Oak where Elijah is buried.

Elijah was born July 4, 1759, near the Delaware Water Gap in eastern Pennsylvania. He and his father both served in the war. Elijah married Abigail Stoddard who with her family had escaped the Wyoming, N. Y., massacre when warned by a friendly Indian.

One of Elijah's sons came to Oakland county, Michigan, in 1824. In 1835, Elijah, his wife, and six other sons followed. They sailed from Buffalo on the steamer, "Thomas Jefferson".

Ebenezer Annabil's monument in the Bridgewater Center Cemetery proclaims him "A Sergeant and Seaman in the Revolutionary War." He had served in the New York Continental Line and with a Connecticut regiment on an expedition to Long Island. He was listed as a pensioner in Cass County. He had grandsons at Bridgewater in 1908 when the DAR marked the grave.

Dr. Eleazar Root enlisted at age 15 from Connecticut and served a year at West Point. He began practicing medicine in 1790 at age 26 in Columbia County, N. Y. Three years later he married Lucinda Bostwick and they had 10 children.

After 45 years of medical practice, they came to Michigan territory in 1834. He died three years later. According to his will, he had 160 acres of land in Bridgewater township. He gave all his books and medicines to two doctor sons, Bennett and William. Another son was a Presbyterian minister.

Deacon Mason Hatfield served through the war and later helped found the Stony Creek Presbyterian Church. Before that he was a member of the Ypsilanti church to which the Terhunes also belonged. The Terhune probate inventory lists "a slip in the meeting house in Ypsilanti, $85."

Pvt. Martin Dubois, a Revolutionary pensioner in Washtenaw County moved to Ingham County and is buried in Fitchburg Cemetery west of Stockbridge.

How could a Revolutionary War bugler sound "Taps" without any bugle? Martin Dubois used a conch shell.

He was a bugler with a New York regiment in 1777. The conch shell he used as a bugle was in the possession of a granddaughter in Lansing in 1917. His father, Conrad, also served in the war.

Martin died in 1854 at age 90. His wife died the same day and both are reported buried in the same grave.

Pvt. Jotham Curtis is listed as a Washtenaw County pensioner in government pension records but a descendant doubted that he was ever in Washtenaw County in a letter to the writer.

He served in the Connecticut Continental Line and drew $96 a year pension from 1818 on. His pension was transferred from Medina County, Ohio. He is buried in Five Points Cemetery, east of Adamsville, in Cass County.

The writer was unable to locate the graves of several other local Revolutionary veterans reported buried in local cemeteries. In some cases even the cemetery is hard to find.

Northfield township neighbors of Major William Hallock had heard him tell of his war experiences and residents even today recall hearing he was buried in full military regalia complete with sword.

The cemetery on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. William Gould, 115 W. Joy Rd., has all but disappeared. A search yielded only one stone, broken, flat and overgrown for "Helen Hallock, Wife of William Stubbs." She was probably the Major's daughter. Stubbs took up the nearby Charles Braun farm on Whitmore Lake Rd. which was visited on the WCHS Centennial Farm Tour in 1975.

Sylvester Richmond, his father and a brother or two served in the war. He came to Michigan with three sons in 1825 and died in 1832. He was buried in Popkins Cemetery in Scio township. It is on Pratt Rd. near Honey Creek Dr. but it is so overgrown it is necessary to look close to find it. Mrs. Albert Rorabacher of Howell recalls seeing the Richmond stone there as a child.

Pvt. Stephen Downer, a native of Connecticut, entered service in Vermont. He married Jane Spinks and died in 1840 in Lima township. Elizabeth James in "Cemetery Inscriptions in Washtenaw County" believes he and his wife are in unmarked graves near their son, Joshua, in Pierce Cemetery. The cemetery is on the old portion of Chelsea-Manchester Rd. near Chelsea.

Ferris Reynolds who enlisted in New Jersey died in Ingham County but was buried in Sylvan township. The Lansing DAR reported locating the grave years ago but no trace could be found recently.

Dan Throop "who marched from Lexington in the late Lexington alarm" lies in Judd Cemetery on Judd Rd. east of Platt Rd. The DAR marker placed in 1930 and the gravestone have both disappeared. Cemetery records were lost in a fire. Descendants still live in Milan.

Titus Vespasian Hoisington of Woodstock, Vt., who served in Lt. Green's Company of Rangers defending Vermont in 1781 later came to Ypsilanti and died at Salem. He served for a month and nine days.

Titus died in 1841 and was reported buried in Kenyon

Cemetery in Plymouth. The Presbyterian Church now occupies the site but the soldier's graves were supposed to have been moved to a nearby park and marked.

A great-great-great grandson, Prof. Robert H. Hoisington and his wife of Ann Arbor, have not been able to find it.

While they don't know when he came to Michigan, the Michigan Argus Index lists a letter for "Vespacius Hogsengton" in the July 2, 1835 issue. It seems likely that it was he.

Adam Overacker of Saline had lost his discharge papers when a general pension was granted in 1832 to all Revolutionary veterans. (Congress became more generous as the ranks thinned.)

He qualified by giving a detailed account of his service on oath in Washtenaw County Probate Court. He had helped cut and raft timber to Saratoga for barracks. Like Cruttenden, he had been at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga where Burgoyne surrendered.

Probate Judge Harriman and his assistant Phil Winegar ran across his application and others while going through the files in 1879. While no trace of them could be found recently in court files, the find was reported in the Ann Arbor Courier of June 27, 1879. Other declarations, all from Saline, were filed by Martin Dubois, Samuel Waldron, and David A. Coryell. Coryell, not previously mentioned, was drafted in Somerset County, N. J.

"Michigan Military Records" by Sue Ann Silliman of the DAR, published in 1920 by the Michigan Historical Commission, lists more than 100 names of Revolutionary soldiers who came to Michigan, including 20 from Washtenaw.

Others in the Silliman book not previously mentioned are:

Pvt. Daniel French served in the Province County, Pa., militia in 1781 and also in the 11th U. S. Infantry with a pension beginning in 1815, suggesting he also served in the War of 1812.

Pvt. Asa Gillett was reported to be a private in the dragoons. Dragoon, a Dutch term, formerly meant mounted infantry but now means a cavalryman, usually heavily equipped, according to the dictionary. He served in the Connecticut Continental Line but transferred to Michigan from Otsego County, N. Y.

Pvt. Andrew Nichols served in the New Hampshire Continental Line but came to Washtenaw from St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He apparently moved on to Commerce in Oakland County.

Sgt. Ebenezer Crombie and Beniah Post have been listed in local DAR records for years as Revolutionary soldiers but neither recent DAR historians or the writer can find any more information about them.

Ann Arbor reported locating Crombie's grave before 1920. Much can happen to old cemetery monuments in 50-some years and no record has been found. Post is even more of a puzzle, and some sort of mistake is suspected.

Mistakes have been made by inexperienced researchers. Today proof of descent from a Revolutionary soldier must be as thorough as that required in a court of law to prove a claim to an estate.

MILAN TOUR

CROOKED TREE, FORD'S MILL RECALLED

Milan history, from when the Indian trail turned at the crooked tree there to the 1930's when Henry Ford restored the old flour mill, was recalled during the annual Washtenaw County Historical Society tour in June.

Rather than buzzing down the US-23 freeway, the two tour buses approached via Saline and Saline-Milan Rd. Tour guides Arleigh Squires and Warren Hale, president and vice-president respectively of the Milan Historical Society, met the buses on Main St.

Along Main St. is the Danube Inn, formerly the Stimpson Hotel, which Henry Ford visited many times for some of "Grandma" Pearl Draper's delicious pumpkin pie. Mrs. Draper, now 100 years old, still lives in Milan. She and her husband, Walter, operated the hotel from 1927-1941.

The hotel, built in 1901, was actually rather a latecomer. Milan once had seven hotels, the first built in 1847. It was an overnight stop on the stage line from Monroe to Jackson. Later the Wabash and Ann Arbor railroads crossed there and brought more hotel business.

Next to the Danube Inn in the municipal parking lot is where the first white settler, John Marvin, erected his cabin in 1831. The second settler, Bethuel Hack, built in 1832 on the main road east of town (Plank Rd. which is Main St. in town). Harmon Allen was the third settler. His original residence is part of the present home at 15970 Allen Rd.

The white colonial building at 89 W. Main St. was built in 1866 jointly by the village's five religious denominations—Baptist, Methodist, Free Methodist, Catholic and Presbyterian. The $2,500 cost was shared equally and each congregation had the right to use it once every two weeks.

More recently it was one of two York township halls—the second being at Mooreville two miles west. Now it is the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Although remodeled inside the windows are original and narrow aluminum siding has been used to preserve the exterior appearance. Aluminum has even been carefully fitted over the under-roof brackets.

Before the union church was built church meetings were held in homes or public buildings including Milan's first hotel, the Greek Revival style Braman House at 141 W. Main St., built in 1847. The third floor hall, since removed, was used for church services, town meetings, dances, etc. It is now a private residence.

The old Babcock Hotel, built in the mid-1800's at 3 E. Main St. on the present site of a gift shop, was cut in two in 1896 and moved to become part of two houses at 130 Church St. and 138 Hurd St.

The famous crooked tree, once listed in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" nationally syndicated column, stood in front of the gas station at 341 County St. until about 1960 when decay forced its removal.

Legend had it that Indians bent it into its unusual shape to mark a turn in the Potawatami trail. The trail was later used by surveyors as a guide for the old US-23 highway.

Two homes built by Milan's second family, the Hacks, were viewed on the tour. Bethuel Hack replaced his log cabin in the 1840's with a frame house across the road at 14096 Plank Rd. It was built in the Federalist-Greek Revival style of the time.

Bethuel Hack's son, Milton Henry Hack, built a large Victorian-style house in 1891 at 775 County St., complete with a backhouse in harmonizing style with a cathedral ceiling! Just east of the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks, this home has been retained in its original condition by Milton's son, James Hack, and his wife Daisy. It is destined to be the future Milan Historical Society museum.

The Spaulding Cemetery, the community's first, was established in 1835. Long neglected, it was restored in the 1950's and a cast metal marker installed there during Michigan Week in 1960 by the Monroe County Historical Society and Walter Redman, a Spaulding descendant. (Milan sits astride the Washtenaw-Monroe County line.)

William E. Howard, (in carriage above), once a respected Milanite, later was involved in the "electric sugar scandal." He and a partner "showed" investors how one could put raw sugar beets in one end of their machine and granulated white sugar came out the other end. It was all a hoax and he did time in Sing Sing Prison for grand larceny as a result.

The name "Plank Road" itself suggests a bit of history. Congress established the Monroe to Jackson highway in 1828. It was heavily used to haul wheat and flour to Monroe for Great Lakes shipment.

But traffic could hardly get through in the spring when it was a quagmire. A plank road law was passed in 1848 specifying that 16 feet of the roadway should be covered with three-inch planks.

Most of the native white oak was sacrificed for the road and there were five toll gates between Monroe and Saline. Tolls helped pay the cost. But alas wood did not hold up well and gravel later replaced it.

The first schoolhouse, a one-room log building, was erected in 1837 at 122-124 E. Main. Milan's first brick house was built on the site in 1868 by E. W. Blackmer. It is still in use.

Milan's last surviving Civil War veteran, George Culver, who died in 1944 lived at 170 E. Main. After the war he served with General Custer in the west but fortunately was discharged and returned home about a year before Custer and his men were annihilated at the Little Big Horn.

Milan's first electric plant, privately owned, was on the site of the American Legion Home at 44 Wabash St. From about 1890 it supplied the whole village. Power was shut off daily from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. It cost three quarters of a cent per hour for a 16 watt bulb.

At 147 Wabash St. is the former Ford property now owned by the city. The present community house was the original flour mill built in 1848 by David A Woodard and Thomas Wilson. Henry Ford restored it in 1936 as a soy bean mill. The factory Ford built to make auto ignition coils was removed last year but the power plant is now used for City Hall and the public library.

The final point of interest was the home at 119 Redman where the kitchen portion dates back to about 1847. It was part of the home of Milan's first law officer, Thomas Redman, who was also a detective for the Wabash Railroad.

Redman was shot several times and seriously wounded in the late 1800's while attempting to make an arrest in a bar fight. He hovered between life and death for weeks but returned to law enforcement, continuing a 40- some year career.

A family-style ham dinner at the Marble Memorial Methodist Church completed the tour.

Copies of a self-guiding tour are available daily including Sunday at the Milan Police Station. It was prepared by Police Chief Hale for the Milan Historical Society and Bicentennial Commission.

WCHS FUNDS GROW $218.64 FROM MEMORIAL PLANT SALE THANKS TO MANY HELPERS

The second Katherine Groomes Memorial Plant and Book Sale held September 7 and 8 under the portico at Ann Arbor Federal Savings and Loan made WCHS richer by $218.64.

Although more than 400 plants were contributed this year they brought less than last year because the plants were smaller, President Thomas F. Lacy explained. More than 500 books and magazines also were contributed.

"All in all though we feel the sale was successful and thank all who participated," Mary Steffek, chairman, said.

Those who helped sell included Edith Pelz, Jewell Reynolds, Irene Lawliss, Harold Jones, Dorothy Purdy, Martha Wilson, Lois Sutherland, Connie Osler, Harriet Lacy, Hazel Proctor, John Proctor and Anna Thorsch.

Contributors included Nielsen's Flower Shop, Norton's Greenhouses and Exotica Plant Supply.

Individuals who contributed included Adelaide Rueger, Mrs. Carl H. Fischer, Ethelyn Morton, Kathryn Leidy, Mrs. Russell Bidlack, Carroll Ordway, Anna Thorsch, Mrs. Carl Doman, Lois Nowland, Mrs. J. W. Wilkins, Natalie Lacy, Wilma D. Steketee, Thomas and Harriet Lacy, Dr. C. Howard Ross, Mary Steere, Libby Devine, Lois Sutherland, Mrs. B. A. Soule, Irene Lawliss, Harold Jones and Alice Ziegler.

"We hope we have mentioned all the people who helped or contributed, she added, "altho so many dropped off books and plants that we could have missed a name or two."

PRESIDENT'S CORNER (CONT.)

1837 by Samuel Quigley for a Patrick Hubbard. Until 1950, it produced various flours including buckwheat.

It was purchased recently by the Blocksmas. There is an art gallery on the first floor. The lower level is used for the Blocksma Millworks which turns out custom furniture and dulcimers. If you ask, they will probably play one of the dulcimers for you. The Blocksmas are doing a very fine job of restoring this important historic building and I am sure you will enjoy inspecting it.

There are two typical small small general stores in Waterloo that you should also visit. We usually make a pit stop here for cokes, potato chips, ring bologna, cheese, etc.

Take the Munith-Waterloo Road out of Waterloo to the Waterloo Historic Farm Museum. While it is open 1-4 p.m. daily except Monday only in summer, it will be open one day this fall, Sunday, October 10th, for Pioneer Day. There will be craft demonstrations, and the blacksmith shop and bakehouse will be in operation. The farm house has been restored and furnished to show how people lived in the period from 1855 to 1895. Very interesting.

There is a windmill, log bake house, a stone milk cellar, an ice house, privy, farm workshop, blacksmith shop and barns on the grounds. You can easily spend an hour here.

We usually continue on to Stockbridge...just follow the map. You will see a number of delightful old homes, and be sure to visit the Sausage Haus. It is famous for sausages and meats.

Dewey School is also worth a visit. (See map.) It is a one-room country school at Meyer and Territorial Roads, just off M-106, south of Stockbridge. It is open from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Sundays.

Also by special appointment during May and September, teachers may bring a class for a day of rural schooling. Phone 517—851-8247 for details.

Retrace your steps to Waterloo and take Clear Lake Road south. At Trist Road turn right. There are a number of ponds along Trist Road and if you are lucky you will see Canadian geese and ducks. The area abounds in game and you may see deer and the sandhill crane.

At Baldwin Road turn left. You soon come to a game management area on your left with ample parking area. There is an impoundment here that has acres and acres of wild rice. It is worth a stop and look. The impoundment has been developed for duck hunting and has several blinds on it.

You can harvest the wild rice during the first week or two in September. The grains are smaller than those from Minnesota and are difficult to separate from the husk, but it is fun to get enough for a meal. We have.

At Maute Road turn right. In season, you can pick blackberries within a few yards of the road. There are many other nuts and fruits that you can pick throughout the area including hickory nuts, black walnuts, hazel nuts, elderberries, high bush cranberries, mushrooms, etc.

At Mt. Hope Road turn left. You may wish to get out at Sackrider Hill. This is probably the highest point in the area and provides a fine view. Continuing on you soon reach I-94 and can return on it to Ann Arbor. There are many other side roads that are worth exploring on subsequent trips. But try this ride some Sunday afternoon. I think you will enjoy it.

Thomas F. Lacy

COUNTY CALENDAR★ ★ ★ ★

★CHELSEA HISTORICAL SOCIETY—First meeting 8 p.m. Monday, Oct. 11, at Congregational Church.

★SALINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Arthur Miller of Saline will talk about "Old Depots and Old Railroad Stations" at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 21, at Saline High School.

Herbert Bartlett will speak on "The Chicago Road" at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 19, at Saline High School.

★HOUSE TOUR—SHS will sponsor an historic home tour from 1-6 p.m. Sunday, October 3, in Saline. Five homes and a farm are to be included. Antique cars and crafts including hickory nut dolls will be on display at the various homes too.

★YPSILANTI HISTORICAL SOCIETY—The society will sponsor a craft fair from 10 to 4 p.m Saturday, Oct. 16, at the First United Methodist Church, 209 Washtenaw Ave., Ypsilanti. A wide variety of crafts will be on display including spinning, weaving, quilting, stenciling, decoupage and china painting. A light lunch will be available.

★MILAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Meets third Wednesday of month at 7:30 p.m. at Milan Community House.

★DEXTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY—7:30 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 30, at Dexter Museum. The theme is "Know Your Members".

★HOUSE TOUR—Friday, Oct. 15, sponsored by DHS and the Friends of the Library. The museum and five homes will be open from 10 to 4 p.m. Three of the homes and the museum will also be open from 6 to 8 p.m. Luncheon will be served at St. Andrew's Church. Tickets for the tour and luncheon will be on sale at the library and some local businesses. Luncheon tickets must be bought in advance.

***

Dr. W. F. BENDER CHAIRMAN OF GENEALOGY SECTION

Dr. William F. Bender was elected chairman of the WCHS Genealogy Section for the coming year, with Lydia Muncy as vice-chairman.

Polly Bender will continue as secretary and Flora Burt as treasurer. Elected to the board of directors were Ralph Muncy and Marguerite Lambert, both of Ann Arbor, and Harold Jones and Margaret Sias, both of Chelsea.

Delegates to the Michigan Genealogical Council are Dr. Bender and Mr. Muncy. Alternates are Mrs. Muncy and Mrs. Bender.

★SALEM HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Meets third Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. at the township hall.

The society is still seeking information about Salem township families and former residents for inclusion in the local history it hopes to publish by December.

PROF. LEWIS TO DISCUSS FORD'S VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Prof. David Lewis of the University College of Business Administration will speak about Henry Ford's village industries at the October 28th meeting of WCHS.

Prof. Lewis who previously spoke to the Society in February 1975 on the automobile's effect on romance and crime is the author of a monumental biography of Henry Ford recently off the press.

GENEALOGY TOPIC ASKS 'WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM?'

The Genealogy Section of WCHS will meet at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 26, at the Dexter Museum for a "What's Your Problem?" session.

The idea is to pool thoughts about problems encountered during summer research. As usual help will be available for beginners from 1-2:30 p.m. A business meeting and refreshments are also on the agenda.

★

Washtenaw County Historical Society Meeting

Thurs. SEPT. 23, 1976

8:00 P.M.

LIBERTY HALL

ANN ARBOR FEDERAL SAVINGS
LIBERTY AT DIVISION

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 96
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miss Eileen Harrison
322 E. Cross St.
Ypsilanti, Mi. 48197